

Family PYRALIDÆ

Subfamily EPIPASCHIINÆ

Oneida diploa, new species.

Fore wing smooth dark purplish gray; a band at basal third of raised brown and yellowish scales, followed by two brown arcs, and two dark gray arcs; two little raised brown spots below end of cell; an apical mark of whitish, with three brown streaks, bounded inwardly by a black arc; a curved brown raised spot preceding this, beyond end of cell. Hind wing pale creamy, with darker terminal line. A patch of straw-colored scales below before origin of vein 2. Expanse, 27 mm.

Type, male, No. 23634, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Zacualpan, Mexico, July (R. Müller). Paratype, female, from the same locality, May, 1919 (R. Müller).

Family ZYGAENIDÆ

Tripocris venadiocola, new species.

Head orange-yellow, vertex black; thorax black, the patagia orange; fore wing orange for two-thirds, the terminal third black, the junction of the colors a little irregular. Hind wing black on the margin, the discal area hyaline, the costa orange-yellow to middle of cell and nearly to apex. Expanse, 32 mm.

Type, female, No. 23735, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Venadio, Sinaloa, Mexico (A. Kusche, gift of B. Preston Clark). Paratypes, two males and a female with the same data.

NOTE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FLOOD-MOSQUITOES OF THE WEST

(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

As noted by Mr. Eric Hearle (Can. Ent., lii, 115, 1920), one of the mosquitoes breeding in flood-pools is *Aedes aldrichi* D. & K. This species apparently breeds nowhere else; but

two other species occur in the flood-pools, although not breeding exclusively in them. These are *Aedes vexans* Meigen and *Aedes cinereus* Meigen, both common to America and Europe, and not at all particular in their habits. I made a visit to Mission City, British Columbia, July 14, 1920, where Mr. Hearle very kindly took me over the ground and explained the problem. All three species noted above occurred, the first two in abundance, the latter rarely. The adults were on the wing at this time, although some larvæ were left. Specimens from this breeding were taken at Sumas, Washington, July 15, 1920 (H. G. Dyar).

Similar floods occur in the lower Columbia River. In passing Vancouver, Washington, on the train, high water was noted, and a trip to a forest in the general vicinity resulted in showing both *aldrichi* and *vexans* well spread in the timber. Specific locality for both species: Montavilla, Oregon (6 miles east of Portland), July 26, 1920 (H. G. Dyar). I have also both species from Hood River, Oregon, *vexans*, July 17 and September 24, 1917 (F. R. Cole), the latter worn and almost unrecognizable, and *aldrichi*, June 13, 16, 20, and July 7, 1917 (F. R. Cole).

It seems possible that *Aedes gonimus* D. & K., from Kerrville, Texas, is a flood-species allied to *aldrichi*. The markings are similar, the dark mesonotal stripes narrower, the ground color more golden. The region about Kerrville is subject to floods, being in a region of low hills of coral rocks. However, nothing certain can be said until the male has been discovered.

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN TRICHOGRAMMATIDÆ

(Hymenoptera)

By A. A. GIRAULT

The following new genera and species are now added to our knowledge of the Australian fauna. The types are in the Queensland Museum. All from forest, and Queensland.